



INSIGHTS

108th Congress

October 7, 2003

*Also available on the FEMP Home Page at
www.eere.energy.gov/femp/resources/insights.html.*

Weekly Summary

New Legislation

Committee Activity

**Administration
Initiatives**

House

Senate

**Status of FY 2004
Appropriations Bills**

Hearings Schedule

INSIGHTS is prepared expressly for the Department of Energy's Office of Federal Energy Management Programs (FEMP). The purpose of ***INSIGHTS*** is to provide FEMP management staff with timely information on legislative activities relevant to the program. ***INSIGHTS*** is prepared for FEMP by Energetics, Incorporated, (202) 479-2748.

I. WEEKLY SUMMARY

CONGRESSIONAL SCHEDULE

House

The House has scheduled no activities of interest this week.

Senate

The Senate is in recess this week and will return on Tuesday, October 14.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES/VOTES

H.R. 6 – Energy Policy Act of 2003 Early last week, Conference Committee Chair, Pete Domenici (R/NM) released a second draft of Title - **Energy Efficiency title, which includes provisions dealing with Federal energy management (see below)**. However, three major issues remain controversial between Republicans and Democrats and as regional bipartisan issues. As a result, no drafts have been released for (1) electricity, (2) tax incentives, and (3) ethanol. Since the Senate is in recess this week, conference committee staff and members will continue to meet to reconcile differences. It is hoped that once the Senate returns, a new draft of a comprehensive bill will be ready for consideration by the conference committee. Last week, Chairman Domenici said, “We are very close to a final deal on ethanol, electricity, and the Alaska natural gas pipeline. We were on track to finish those negotiations in time for conference meeting Friday [October 3]. However, in order to accommodate the tax-writing committees, we will reschedule an energy conference meeting for the third week of October.”

Also last week, Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R/TN) held a press conference in which he noted the importance of the energy bill to “create and protect” jobs in the United States. He estimated that approximately 500,000 positions would be created; most of the positions would support the construction of a natural gas pipeline.

TITLE I - ENERGY EFFICIENCY, SUBTITLE A – FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Note: Highlighted in yellow are changes in the legislative language as proposed in the second draft of the “Chairman’s Mark,” which was released on September 28.

SEC. 552. ENERGY AND WATER SAVINGS MEASURES IN CONGRESSIONAL BUILDINGS

Congressional Buildings Directs Architect of the Capitol to develop, update, and implement cost-effective, energy conservation and management plan for all Congressional facilities to meet energy performance requirements for Federal buildings.

Plan To be submitted to Congress within 180 days of enactment of Act.

Requirements Plan to include (1) description of life cycle cost analysis for proposed projects, (2) schedule of energy surveys of all buildings every 5 years to determine cost and payback period of measures, (3) installation strategy, (4) results of installation submetering study, (5) workplace information packages for Congressional members.

Report Submit annual report to Congress on energy management and conservation programs.

Study Directs Architect to commission evaluation of Capitol Complex energy infrastructure.

SEC.102. ENERGY MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS – AMENDS NECPA, SEC. 543

Goals Directs Federal agencies to reduce energy consumption in Federal buildings (including industrial or laboratory facilities) between 2004 and 2013 as follows:

- 2004 – 2 %
- 2005 – 4%
- 2006 – 6%
- 2007 – 8%
- 2008 – 10%
- 2009 – 12%
- 2010 – 14%
- 2011 – 16%
- 2012 – 18%
- 2020 – 20%

Results Directs DOE to review results of implementation of energy performance requirements and submit recommendations to Congress by 12/31/12.

Exclusions Agencies may exclude from performance requirements if agency head determines (1) compliance would be impracticable; (2) agency has completed and submitted all required energy management reports; (3) agency has achieved compliance with Act, *EPCA*, executive orders, and other Federal law; and (4) agency has implemented all practicable, life cycle cost-effective projects. (Guidance on “impracticability” provided).

Guidelines Within 180 days of enactment, directs DOE to issue guidelines to establish criteria for exclusion.

Retention of Energy Savings Agencies may retain any funds appropriated to agency for energy expenditures at buildings subject to requirements that are not made because of energy savings and may be used only for energy efficiency or unconventional and renewable energy resources projects, except as otherwise provided by law.

SEC.103. ENERGY USE MEASUREMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY – AMENDS NECPA, SEC. 543

Metering and Energy Use By 10/1/10, all Federal buildings, in accordance with DOE-established guidelines, shall be metered or submetered to extent practicable using advanced meters, or advanced metering devices providing at least daily data and measure consumption of electricity at least hourly. Data to be incorporated into existing Federal energy tracking system and made available to Federal facility energy managers.

Guidelines Within 180 days of enactment, DOE, in consultation with DOD; GSA; national laboratories; universities, Federal facility managers, and representatives from the metering, utility, energy services, energy efficiency industries, and energy efficiency advocacy organizations shall establish guidelines for agencies.

Guidelines shall take into consideration (1) cost of metering and submetering and expected results of reduced cost of O&M; (2) extent to which metering and submetering are expected to result in increased potential for energy management, energy savings and efficiency improvements, and cost and energy savings due to utility contract aggregations; and (3) DOD M&V protocols.

Recommendations to include amount of funds and number of necessary trained personnel to collect and use metering information for tracking energy use.

Priorities to be established within 1 year of issuance of guidelines for types and locations of buildings to be metered and submetered based on cost-effectiveness and schedule.

Exclusions to be established based on de minimis quantity of energy use.

Plan Within 6 months of issuance of guidelines, each agency shall submit plan to DOE describing how agency will implement requirements.

SEC. 104. PROCUREMENT OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY PRODUCTS

Definitions Defines (1) EnergyStar®, (2) EnergyStar®, Program, (3) Executive Agency, and (4) FEMP-Designated Product.

Requirement To meet requirements, agency shall procure EnergyStar® or FEMP-designated product; provision provides exceptions based on cost-effectiveness or availability.

Procurement Planning Agencies shall incorporate into specifications for all procurements involving energy consuming products and systems that include provision of energy consuming products and systems and into factors for evaluation of offers received for procurement, criteria for energy efficiency consistent with criteria used for rating EnergyStar®, and FEMP-designated products.

Listing of Energy Efficient Products in Federal Catalogs EnergyStar® and FEMP-designated products shall be clearly identified and prominently displayed in any GSA or DLA inventory or listing of products. Provides specific guidelines to GSA and DLA for supplying such products.

Designation of Electric Motors In the case of electric motors of 1 to 500 hp, agencies shall select only premium efficient motors meeting standard designated by DOE, to be designated by DOE within 120 after enactment.

Regulations DOE shall issue electric motor standards within 180 days of enactment of Act.

SEC.105. ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS

Permanent Extension Repeals section 801(c) of *NECPA*.

Replacement Facilities In case of energy savings contract or ESPC for energy savings through construction and operation of 1 or more buildings/facilities to replace 1 or more existing buildings/facilities, benefits ancillary to purpose of contract may include savings resulting from reduced life cycle cost of O&M at such replacement buildings/facilities when compared with cost of O&M at buildings/facilities being replaced, established through methodology set forth in contract.

Aggregate annual payment by agency under energy savings contract or ESPC may take into account savings resulting from reduced cost or O&M.

Energy Savings Defines energy savings as reduction in cost of energy or water, from base cost established through methodology set forth in contract, used in existing Federally owned building/facility as result of (1) lease or purchase of equipment, improvements, etc.; (2) increased efficient use of existing energy sources by cogeneration or heat recovery; (3) increased efficient use of existing water sources; or (4) replacement building/facility, reduction in cost or energy from base cost established through contract methodology that would otherwise be utilized in 1 or more existing Federal owned building/facility by reason of construction and operation of replacement building/facility.

Energy Savings Contract Defines energy saving contract and ESPC as contracts for (1) performance of services for design, acquisition, installation, testing, and where appropriate, O&M and repair of identified energy or water conservation measures at 1 or more locations or (2) energy savings through construction and operation of 1 or more buildings/facilities to replace 1 or more existing buildings/facilities.

Contracts shall be in compliance with prospectus requirements and procedures of section 3307 of title 40, U.S.C.

Energy or Water Conservation Measure Defines (1) energy conservation measure as provided in section 551 and (2) water conservation measures that improves water efficiency, is life cycle cost effective, and involves water conservation, water recycling or reuse, more efficient treatment of wastewater or stormwater, improvements in O&M efficiencies, retrofit activities, or other related activities, not at a Federal hydroelectric facility.

Review (1) Within 180 days of enactment, DOE shall complete review of ESPC program to identify statutory, regulatory, and administrative obstacles preventing Federal agencies from fully utilizing program. (2) Review to identify all areas for increasing program flexibility and effectiveness. (3) DOE to report findings to Committees on Energy and Commerce and Energy and Natural Resources. (4) DOE to implement identified administrative and regulatory changes to increase program flexibility and effectiveness to extent such changes are consistent with statutory authority.

SEC.106. ESPC PILOT PROGRAM FOR NONBUILDING APPLICATIONS

In General Authorizes DOD and other interested Federal agencies to enter into up to 10 ESPCs using procedures, established under subsection(b), based on the procedures under title VII of NECPA for achieving energy or water savings, secondary savings, and benefits in nonbuilding applications, provided aggregate payments made by Federal Government shall not exceed \$200 million.

Procedures DOE, in consultation with GSA and DOD, shall establish procedures based on procedures under title VIII of NECPA for implementing this section.

Definition Defines nonbuilding application as (1) any class of vehicles, devices, or equipment transportable under their own power by land, sea, or air that consume energy from any fuel source for purpose of transportability or to maintain controlled environment within such vehicle, device, or equipment or (2) any Federally owned equipment used to generate electricity or transport water.

Definition Defines secondary savings as additional energy or cost savings as a direct consequence of energy or water savings resulting from financing and implementation of an ESPC.

Report Within 3 years of enactment, DOE shall report progress and results to Congress; report to include project descriptions, energy and water and cost savings, secondary savings, and other benefits and provide recommendation on whether pilot program should be extended, expanded, or permanently authorized.

SEC. 107. UTILITY ENERGY SERVICE CONTRACTS (UESC) – AMENDS NECPA, SECTION 546(C)(1)

Authorization Authorizes and encourages agencies to participate in UESCs conducted by gas, water, and electric utilities and generally available to utility customers. DOE to establish appropriate procedures and methods to require contracts include provisions for guarantee of savings, payment for such services out of savings, and M&V of such savings.

SEC. 108. VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS TO REDUCE INDUSTRIAL ENERGY INTENSITY

Voluntary Agreements Authorizes DOE to enter into voluntary agreements with 1 or more persons in industrial sectors that consume significant amount of primary energy per unit of physical output to reduce energy intensity of their production activities **by a significant amount relative to improvements in each sector in recent years.**

Recognition DOE, in cooperation with EPA and other Federal agencies shall recognize and publicize achievements of participants in voluntary agreements.

Definition Defines energy intensity as primary energy consumer per unit of physical output in industrial process.

Technical Assistance An entity that enters into voluntary agreement and continues to make good faith effort to achieve energy efficiency goals specified in agreement shall be eligible to receive DOE a grant or technical assistance as appropriate to assist in achievement of goals.

SEC. 109. ADVANCED BUILDING EFFICIENCY TESTBED

Establishment (1) DOE, in consultation with GSA, shall establish testbed for development, testing, and demonstration of advanced engineering systems, components, and materials to enable innovations in building technologies. (2) Program to evaluate efficiency concepts for government and industry buildings and demonstrate ability of next generation buildings to support individual and organizational productivity and health, flexibility, and technological change to improve environmental sustainability. (3) Program shall complement and not duplicate existing national programs.

Participants Program to be led by university with ability to combine expertise from numerous academic fields and shall partner with other universities and entities with established programs and capability to advance innovative building efficiency technologies.

Appropriations Authorizes DOE \$6 million for each fiscal years between 2004 - 2006 to carry out program. Funds shall provide 1/3 of total amount to lead university and remaining funds to other participants.

SEC. 110. FEDERAL BUILDING PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AMENDS NECPA, SECTION 305(A)

Amendment Strikes CABO Model Energy Code, 1992 and inserts 2002 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC).

Revised Federal Building Energy Efficiency Performance Standards Within 1 year of enactment, DOE shall establish, by rule, revised Federal building energy efficiency performance standards that, if cost effective for new Federal buildings (1) are designed to achieve energy consumption levels at least 30% below most recent version of IECC and (2) sustainable design principles are applied to siting, design, and construction of all new and replacement buildings.

Additional Revisions Within 1 year of approval of amendments to 2000 IECC, DOE shall determine, based on cost effectiveness of amendment requirements, whether revised standards should be updated to reflect amendments.

Statement on Compliance of New Buildings In annual budget requests and reports, Federal agencies shall (1) list all new Federal buildings owned, operated, or controlled by the Federal agency and (2) provide statement concerning whether buildings meet or exceed revised standards.

SUBTITLE C – ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS

SEC. 131. AMENDS EPCA AND INSERTS THE FOLLOWING:

SEC. 324A. ENERGYSTAR® PROGRAM

Establishes Program At DOE and EPA, voluntary program to identify and promote energy-efficient products and buildings in order to reduce energy use, improve energy security, and reduce pollution through voluntary labeling of or other forms of communication about products and buildings meeting highest energy efficiency standards. Responsibilities to be divided between DOE and EPA consistent with terms of agreements between the two agencies. EPA and DOE shall:

- (1) promote EnergyStar® compliant technologies as preferred technologies in marketplace for achieving energy efficiency and to reduce pollution;
- (2) work to enhance public awareness of label, including special outreach to small businesses;
- (3) preserve integrity of label;
- (4) solicit comments from interested parties prior to establishing or revising EnergyStar® product category, specifications, or criteria (or effective dates for any of the foregoing)'
- (5) upon adoption of new or revised product category, specifications, or criteria, provide reasonable notice to interested parties along with explanation of such changes and, where appropriate, responses to comments submitted by interested parties;
- (6) provide appropriate lead time (which shall be 9 months, unless EPA or DOE determines otherwise) prior to effective date for a new or significant revision to product category, specification, or criterion, taking into account timing requirements of manufacturing, product marketing, and distribution process for specific product addressed.

SEC. 133. ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS FOR ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS

New Standards – Standby Mode Electric Energy Consumption – Amends EPCA to include this section:

Initial Rulemaking Directs DOE, within 18 months of enactment, to prescribe by notice and comment, definitions of standby mode and test procedures for standby mode power use of battery chargers and external power supplies. In establishing test procedures, DOE shall consider, among other factors:

- (1) Existing test procedures used for measuring energy consumption in standby mode and assess current and projected future market for battery charges and external power supplies.
- (2) Assessment shall include estimates of significance of potential energy savings from technical improvements to products and suggested product classes for standards.
- (3) Prior to end of this time period, DOE shall hold scoping workshop to discuss and receive comments on plans for developing energy conservation standards for standby mode energy use for these products.

Within 3 years of enactment, DOE shall issue final rule that determines whether energy conservation standards shall be promulgated for battery chargers and external power supplies or classes thereof. For each product class, such standards shall be set at lowest level of standby energy use that (1) meets criteria in subsections (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), and (t), and (2) will result in significant overall annual energy savings, considering both standby mode and other operating modes

Section also provides guidance for:

- (1) Designation of Additional Covered Products
- (2) Review of Standby Energy Use in Covered Products
- (3) Rulemaking
- (4) Effective Date

TITLE II – RENEWABLE ENERGY

SUBTITLE A – GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 203. FEDERAL PURCHASE REQUIREMENT

Requirement The President, acting through DOE, shall seek to ensure that, to extent economically feasible and technically practicable, of total amount of electric energy Federal Government consumers during any fiscal year, the following amounts shall be renewable energy:

- (1) Not less than 3% in FY 2005-FY 2007
- (2) Not less than 5% in FY 2008-FY 2010
- (3) Not less than 7.5% in FY 2011 and each fiscal year thereafter

Definitions

- (1) Biomass means any solid, non hazardous cellulosic material derived from forest-related resources, solid wood waste materials, agriculture wastes, or a plant grown exclusively as a fuel for the production of electricity.

- (2) Renewable energy means electric energy generated from solar, wind, biomass, landfill gas, geothermal, municipal solid waste, or new hydroelectric generation capacity achieved from increased efficiency or additions of new capacity at an existing hydroelectric projects.

Calculation For purposes of determining compliance with requirement, amount of renewable energy shall be doubled if renewable energy is:

- (1) Produced and used on-site at a Federal facility.
- (2) Produced on Federal lands and used at a Federal facility, or
- (3) Produced on Indian land and used at a Federal facility

Report By 4/15/05, and every 2 years thereafter, DOE shall provide a report to Congress on Federal Government's progress in meeting the goals established by this section.

Other provisions of interest include the following:

TITLE VII—VEHICLES AND FUELS

Subtitle A—Existing Programs

SEC. 701. USE OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS BY DUAL-FUELED VEHICLES.

Amends Section 400AA(a)(3)(E) of the *Energy Policy and Conservation Act*, (42 U.S.C. 6374(a)(3)(E)) such that dual fueled vehicles acquired shall be operated on alternative fuels unless DOE determines that an agency qualifies for a waiver of such requirement for vehicles in a particular geographic area where alternative fuel is not reasonably available; or cost of alternative fuel is more expensive compared to gasoline.

DOE shall monitor compliance by all such fleets and shall report annually to Congress on the extent to which the requirements are being achieved.

Subtitle E—Automobile Efficiency

SEC. 771. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF FUEL ECONOMY STANDARDS.

Authorizes to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for obligations related to average fuel economy standards, \$2 million for each of FY 2004 through 2008.

SEC. 772. REVISED CONSIDERATIONS FOR DECISIONS ON MAXIMUM FEASIBLE AVERAGE FUEL ECONOMY.

DOT, when deciding maximum feasible average fuel economy, shall consider technological feasibility; economic practicability; effect of other motor vehicle standards of government on fuel economy; need of the U.S. to conserve energy; effects of fuel economy standards on passenger automobiles; nonpassenger automobiles; and occupant safety; and effects of compliance with average fuel economy standards on levels of automobile industry employment in U.S.

SEC. 773. EXTENSION OF MAXIMUM FUEL ECONOMY INCREASE FOR ALTERNATIVE FUELED VEHICLES.

SEC. 774. STUDY OF FEASIBILITY AND EFFECTS OF REDUCING USE OF FUEL FOR AUTOMOBILES.

Not later than 30 days after date of enactment, Administrator of National Highway Traffic Safety Administration shall initiate a study of the feasibility and effects of reducing by model year 2012, by a significant percentage, the amount of fuel consumed by automobiles.

Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the findings, conclusion, and recommendations of the study within 1 year of enactment.

TITLE XI—PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

SEC. 1101. TRAINING GUIDELINES FOR ELECTRIC ENERGY INDUSTRY PERSONNEL.

DOL and DOE shall, jointly with the electric industry, develop model personnel training guidelines to support electric system reliability and safety. Existing training guidelines shall be consolidated in pursuance to those established by the National Electric Safety Code and other industry consensus standards.

H.R. 2691 – FY 2004 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Last week, the House released the names of *H.R. 2691* House conferees. Conferees include:

Republicans Ander Crenshaw (FL) Jim Kolbe (AZ), George Nethercutt (WA), John Peterson (PA), Ralph Regula (OH), Don Sherwood (PA) Charles Taylor (NC), Bill Young (FL), and Zach Wamp (TN).

Democrats Norman Dicks (WA), Maurice Hinchey (NY), Jim Moran (VA), John Murtha (PA), John Olver (MA), and David Obey (WI).

The Senate has yet to name conferees.

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

II. COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

HOUSE

Legislation

Refer to legislative chart below.

Summary of Hearings

Natural Gas Task Force The Task Force for Affordable Natural Gas, established in July by Speaker Dennis Hastert (R/IL) to investigate the nation's natural gas supply and demand inequity, released a report on September 30 with findings and recommendations on how to solve the nation's natural gas supply and demand imbalance. Co-chaired by Richard Pombo (R/CA) Billy Tauzin (R/LA), the task

force proposed long-term policy changes based on findings that Federal public lands face regulatory uncertainty there exists a lack of incentives for the production of natural gas production, and the need for measures to identify natural gas resources. To overcome these problems, the task force recommended the following steps:

- Provide for an inventory of natural gas resources on Federal lands. Create a Federal office to facilitate and coordinate the permitting and environmental reviews of natural gas projects.
- Create Best Management Practices for the leasing and permitting of natural gas projects on Federal lands.
- Facilitate cooperation between relevant Federal and State agencies and various stakeholders over leasing and permitting of natural gas production and transportation projects.
- Provide for streamline permitting for natural gas projects on Federal lands.
- Ensure timely decisions on lease applications for natural gas production on Federal lands.
- Ensure timely decisions on permitting requests for interstate natural gas pipelines.
- Ensure timely decisions on permit requests for natural gas production on Federal lands.
- Ensure timely processing of environmental reviews for natural gas production on Federal lands.
- Provide royalty incentives for production of deep and ultra deep natural gas in shallow waters on the Outer Continental Shelf.
- Provide incentives for production of natural gas on marginal properties during periods of low commodity prices.

Mr. Tauzin said, "Our task force's findings are staggering... Bold steps must be taken to correct this problem to avoid long-term damage to our economy. Many of the recommendations and potential solutions offered in our report will be considered by conferees as we continue to work toward completing a comprehensive energy bill in the coming weeks." To access the full report, visit <http://energycommerce.house.gov/NaturalGasTaskForce>.

Maintenance Backlog in National Parks On September 27, the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands (Committee on Resources) held a field hearing in Los Angeles to address the National Parks Service' progress in identifying and assessing maintenance backlog in national parks and Administration initiatives to expand NPS landholdings. At issue was whether or not funds needed for the designation of more parkland – as sought by various bills being considered by the Committee on Resources – would create a funding shortfall for covering the cost of the maintenance backlog. Barry Hill of the General Accounting Office reported that the maintenance inventory and assessment program implemented by the NPS has proven effective in managing maintenance backlog. However, NPS must still work to develop costs and schedules for completing implementation of the process so that the agency's performance can be monitored and assessed, to better define the agency's approach to determining how much the assessments will cost, among other considerations. The NPS has completed an asset inventory, trained staff on the use of required computer software, and completed most of the on-site inspections necessary to determine the condition and maintenance needs of facilities. Representatives

from various state and local environmental organizations spoke about how expanding NPS jurisdiction affects local communities with respect to property improvements and land access.

SENATE

Legislation

Renewable Portfolio Standards in Comprehensive Energy Legislation On September 29, 53 Senators sent a letter to Conference Committee Chair Pete Domenici (R/NM) and House Committee on Energy and Commerce Chair, Billy Tauzin expressing their concern that the draft bill does not include a renewable portfolio standard (RPS) provision. The letter's signatories, led by Senators Jeff Bingaman (D/NM), Susan Collins (R/ME), and Jim Jeffords (I/VT) listed benefits of incorporating RPS legislation into the bill. The letter read, in part:

An RPS employs market-based mechanisms to promote the production and consumption of electricity generated with renewable resources such as wind, solar, biomass and geothermal. By ensuring that retail electric utilities have generation portfolios that include a specific percentage of renewable energy or purchase credits from others that generate renewable energy, Congress can take an important step towards producing sound energy legislation...

An RPS will promote fuel diversity and reduction of our substantial dependence on natural gas. This will ease shortages and price spikes in our natural gas supplies. An RPS will also encourage on-site generation of renewable energy. On-site generation, also known as distributed generation, will help ease pressure on the centralized grid and will reduce the impacts if grid disruptions should occur...

Approximately a dozen states are moving forward with their own renewable portfolio standards. Nevertheless, it is important that Congress adopt a federal standard to ensure that regional renewable energy markets develop more efficiently.

Also, refer to Legislative chart below for new legislative initiatives.

Summary of Hearings

No hearings of interest to report.

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

III. STATUS OF FY 2004 APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

(In Millions)

HOUSE

SENATE

<i>Jurisdiction/ FY 2004 Budget Request</i>	<i>302(b) Allocations/ Approved Funding Level</i>	<i>Bill No.</i>	<i>Full Cmte. Mark Up</i>	<i>Floor Vote</i>	<i>Vote on Conf Rpt.</i>	<i>302(b) Allocations/ Approved Funding Level (New)</i>	<i>Bill No.</i>	<i>Full Cmte. Mark Up</i>	<i>Floor Vote</i>	<i>Vote on Conf. Rpt.</i>
Agriculture \$17,141	\$17,005	<i>H.R.</i> 2673	6/25	7/14		\$17,005	<i>S.</i> 1427	7/17		
Commerce \$37,685	\$37,914	<i>H.R.</i> 2799	7/16	7/23		\$37,014	<i>S.</i> 1585	9/4		
Defense \$371,698 <i>P.L. 108-86</i>	\$368,662	<i>H.R.</i> 2658	6/26	7/8	9/24	\$368,662	<i>S.</i> 1382	7/9	7/17	9/25
Energy and Water Development \$26,946	\$27,080	<i>H.R.</i> 2754	7/15	7/18		\$27,313	<i>S.</i> 1424	7/17	9/16	
Homeland Security \$27,481 <i>P.L. 108-</i>	\$28,521	<i>H.R.</i> 2555	6/17	6/24	9/24	\$28,521	<i>H.R.</i> 2555	7/10	7/24	9/24
Interior \$19,552	\$19,627	<i>H.R.</i> 2691	6/25	7/17		\$19,627	<i>S.</i> 1391	7/10	9/23	
Labor / HHS \$137,990	\$138,046	<i>H.R.</i> 2660	6/25	7/10		\$137,601	<i>S.</i> 1356	6/26	9/10	
Military Construction \$9,237	\$9,196	<i>H.R.</i> 2559	6/17	6/26		\$9,196	<i>S.</i> 1357	6/26	7/11	
Transportation and Treasury \$27,802	\$27,502	<i>H.R.</i> 2989	7/24	9/9		\$27,502	<i>S.</i> 1589	9/4		
VA/HUD \$89,434	\$90,034	<i>H.R.</i> 2861	7/21	7/25		\$90,034	<i>S.</i> 1584	9/4		

IV. NEW LEGISLATION

(Note: Once a new bill is introduced, the Government Printing Office generally requires from several days to one week to make the bill available in print)

HOUSE

Number	Short title	Date	Sponsor	Status
HR 3213	<i>Commission on the Accountability and Review of Federal Agencies Act</i>	10/1/03	Todd Tiahrt (R/KS)	Referred to Committees on Government Reform and Rules
Establishes the Commission on the Accountability and Review of Federal Agencies. Commission shall evaluate all agencies and programs within those agencies and submit to Congress recommendations for agencies and programs that should be realigned or eliminated. Evaluation shall be conducted by determining whether or not programs and agencies are: 1) duplicative, 2) wasteful or inefficient, and 3) outdated, irrelevant, or failed.				

SENATE

Number	Short title	Date	Sponsor	Status
S. 1676	<i>National Oilheat Research Alliance Act of 2003</i>	9/29/03	Olympia Snowe (R/ME)	Referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Permanently authorizes the National Oilheat Research Alliance. The Alliance established the National Oilheat Research Institute, which is developing a low-sulfur heating oil product to reduce emissions, and developing new efficiency techniques for existing heating oil units to achieve energy cost savings.				

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

V. ADMINISTRATION INITIATIVES

No new announcements of interest.

[Back to Table of Contents](#)

VI. HEARINGS SCHEDULE

HOUSE – COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

No new hearings, marks ups or votes have been scheduled.

HOUSE – AUTHORIZATIONS/OVERSIGHT

No new hearings, marks ups or votes have been scheduled.

SENATE – COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

No new hearings, marks ups or votes have been scheduled.

SENATE – AUTHORIZATIONS/OVERSIGHT

No new hearings, marks ups or votes have been scheduled.

HOUSE-SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE NEGOTIATIONS AND FLOOR VOTES

Date and Action Item	Topic	Location
October 14 – Senate Consideration (NEW)	<i>S. 139 – Climate Steward Act of 2003</i> (Directs Department of Commerce to conduct study of technology transfer barriers, best practices, and outcomes of technology transfer activities at Federal laboratories related to licensing and commercialization of energy efficient technologies)	TBA Capitol Building

[Back to Table of Contents](#)